TROUBLES OF CONSUL VAN HORNE AT ST. THOMAS. Olrenmstances That Led Him to Buy Coal

for the Navy by the Thousand Tons-The United States Won't Pay For It, and the Danish Government Has Tied It Up-St. TROMAS, D. W. I., July 16,-Among the several developments of the war which contribute to the international stock of precedents the coal affair at this port is absolutely sure of a place. The story is an interesting one and it can even be accused of pointing a meral. Certainly is illustrates to what an extreme degree of entanglement and error the best intentions may lead if permitted to run loose. And it is likely also to lead to the conclusion that a well-meaning, trustful ex-clergyman is not necessarily the best kind of a

man to represent the United States at an im-

portant port in the war region. Mahlon Van Horne, the American Consul here, is a colored man from Providence, R. I. He is possibly 50 years old. Occasionally he has taken the place of the paster of the Dutch Beformed Church heme on a Sunday morning and always with credit to himself. There is a certain refinement of manner about him that continuways of pleasantness and paths ally suggest of peace." Of his uprightness there can be no doubt. To investigate the matter with the idea of fastening any fraud or intentional wrong upon Mr. Van Horne would be a waste of time At the same time, it is certain that he did, earnestly and honestly, two or three things which a more sophisticated man might have wolded, for the very reason that they might bring suspicion upon him.

The facts are already known in nearly every detail. Consul Van Horne in his worry and anxiety to have the matter cleared up, was induced to give all the information concerning it in his possession. On April 1 he received the following cable despatch signed "Day" and addressed "American Consul, St., Thomas: " Purchase large hulk or ship; fill with best

coal immediately; issue consular papers; ship erew; hoist American flag on ship; coal for pavy; urgent answer."

The Consul received that despatch late in the afternoon. It should be remembered that this was before the war began. The schooner Ida C. Southard, from Philadelphia, had arrived with a cargo of coal a few days before. She was the only ship or hulk of any kind in the harbor at the time which could be obtained at any price. She had brought 1,250 tons of coal which had been put on the coal wharf and 250 tons had already been sold. The Consul arranged to buy the remaining 1.000 tons, which he did at \$8.50 a ton, and he chartered the schooner until further notice at the rate of \$100 a day. He had all the necessary papers made and signed and sealed, the coal was put back into the schooner's hold, and she found a comfortable anchorage at the east end of the harbor where she is still lying to-day. Consul-Van Horne cabled to Secretary Day that the vessel had been chartered and loaded and was ready for orders at any time. In the course of three weeks the dealers who

handled the coal for the schooner notified Mr. Van Horne that they had a cargo of 4,000 tons They said they would have to charge him \$9.25 for it. The Consul promptly cabled to Secretary Day, "Four thousand tons com-ing, can close \$9.25." This message was sent on April 22, and at 8 o'clock in the morning on April 24 he seceived the reply, "Buy full cargo, 4,000 tons." It was dated "Washington, April 22," and had evidently been delayed in transon like so many other messages sent over the West Indian lines, which have been sadly congested ever since the war began. By this time the option of twenty-four hours which the coal dealers had given him had expired, and when he hurried to take the cargo he was informed that 2,500 tons had been engaged by other people, and that the condition of the local oal market also compelled an advance in price. It was agreed on the spot, however, that he should have the remaining 1,500 tons.

Here, perhaps, the Consul made his first Instead of taking the 1,500 tons, cabling the facts to Washington and awaiting further instructions, which must have reached him in three or four days at the most, he negotiated with other dealers for a cargo of 2,500 tons to complete the total quantity of 4,000 tons which he had been instructed to buy. His reasons for doing this were not very solid. In the first place, he probably did not care confess failure to his department if he could easily avoid it. In the second place, letters from the New York branch of the second concern with which he was negotiating were shown to him in which Commodore Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Supplies of the Navy Department, was quoted as saying that coal was urgently needed at St. Thomas. No other reasons for the Consul's decision are apparent; the decision lingers in the form of a contract. He agreed to take a cargo of 2,500 tons from this second firm, and in order that it ould not get away from him like the first he had the agents make a contract for its delivery. This contract bears the date of April 28.

On the same day the Vittoria, with 3,740 tons of coal on board, arrived. This was the cargo about which the previous negotiations were carried on, and 1,500 tons of the coal was unloaded on to a special part of the wharf, and an agreement was reached for the payment of a fixed rent for the storage and care of the coal and any other that the Consul might want to but there. The second concern immediately ordered 2,500 tons of coal which started from Philadelphia on May 4. On the following day the first concern informed the Consul that the people who had agreed to take the 2,500 tons (actually 2,270) did not have a boat on which to ship it to its destination, and could not get one just at that time, and that they were therefore in a position to sell him the coal if he still desired to buy. Mr. Van Horne had previously heard that this coal was engaged to be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico-in other words, to the enemy, a transaction of the class which the State Department in its circulars had warned all American Consuls to prevent wherever it was possible. It is impossible to determine whether this Porto Rico story was intended to induce the Consul to buy or whether It was actually the truth, but it seems that this much is certain: Some bankers in San Juan did instruct their correspondents here to send them coal, and it was on such orders that the 2,270 tens had been engaged. The coal was not shipped at the time for the reason mentioned, the impossibility of getting a steamer for the

Ir. Van Horne, hearing all these things, cabled to Washington: "Local Government notified coal not contraband of war [meaning the local Government

had notified him]. Porto Rico Government ne-gotiating for 2,800 tons coal. Shall I buy? If taken, will have 6,800 tons in storage." This despatch was sent on May 5. On May 9 Consul Van Horne cabled:

"Spanish warship Isabel Second arrived this morning. Sailed immediately Porto Rico. Piease answer about coal. To the present pre-

vented shipping from here to Spanish." The despatch of May 5 reached Washingto all right, but that of May 9 never passed Havana. Mr. Van Horne did not know that it had been stopped until he had mailed a copy of it as usual to his department in Washington and was notified that it had not arrived. He understands his mistake now as well as any one, but at the time he sent the message his confidence in all the children of the cu.th, telegraph op-erators and Spaniards included, prevented any such thing as apprehension about the safe de very of the message after it had once been handed in and paid for. It may be that this same confidence of his made him accept the natural and perfectly justifiable efforts of the dealers to sell their coal in a more friendly

spirit than another man would have shown. Whether this was the case or not he decided to take the coal, paying \$11.75 a ton for the 2,270 tons. The cargo of 2,500 tons contracted for on April 28 had arrived in the meantime and was found to consist of 2,700 tons exactly. Corvera's fleet had not yet reached Martinique. It was expected to arrive anywhere at any moment. All kinds of naval happenings were expected, and the Consul was rlad to get the extra 200 tons. It was said that the 2.270 tons of coal previously engaged for San Juan was wanted to provide for Cervera's coaling there, and that consideration probably influenced the Consul to buy it, in spite of his failure to receive an answer from

Washington to his cablegrams. While the cargo of 2,700 tons, contracted for on April 28, was being unloaded, the consusettled the matter of the 2,270 tons, and the drafts were made out and accepted in payment and the transaction was closed. The drafts proceeded through the regular banking channels to Washington, where they were accepted and paid. It was on May 23 that the Consul made the drafts for the 2,700 tons. They were for \$10,800 and \$21,600, making a total of \$32,-400, and they were duly presented at Washington and protested, when payment was refused The Consul has not yet received any explana-

tion from the State Department for this action, and his information is limited to the cabled advice that payment had been refused because the purchase was "unauthorized." At this point still another complication enters. The United States apparently refuse to pay for the 2,700 tons on the ground that they did not want the coal, and yet several hundred tons of the coal has been taken by the Montgomery and no doubt long ago went up in smoke. Before the coal steamer could be brought alongaide the wharf for unloading it was necessary to take some of her cargo out to lighten her, for the water was just a bit too shallow to float her as she was beside the wharf. The coal so taken off was put into lighters. Just at this time the Montgomery came into port. She wanted coal, and naturally wanted it in a hurry. So she took it from the lighters.

Just how the matter can now be adjusted is a very interesting problem. It is doubtful if the dealers know exactly how much coal was taken by the Montgomery. The Consul does not know, and to establish the exact amount in a court by legal evidence would be difficult. But even if it could be done it is not certain that an equal amount of coal returned to the dealers nere would be a legal tender, and it is no more certain that they would accept payment for what was taken and keep the balance. They claim that they accepted the order and deivered the goods in good faith, recognizing the Consul as the official representative of the United States. If he had wanted the cargo individually and not officially, they would have ordered it only after he paid them the whole or a part of the money.

In the meantime the credit of the United States Government is at a ridiculously low level here. There is now only one bank in St. Thomas. That is the Colonial Bank, a branch of the British Colonial Bank, and it refuses at present to cash any drafts made on the United States Government. It handled the unpaid coal drafts, taking them without hesitation, and suffered thereby. It wants to get clear before taking any more. To-day the drafts of the paymaster of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite were refused with embarrassed politeness. It is possible that this is the first time in history that money was refused by a bank to a United States Navy paymaster for his official accounts. The paymaster took it very pleasantly, and secured all the food and supplies he needed, the individual merchants accepting the drafts he made with apparent good grace, and it is doubtful if any of them are worried, although they will be bliged to wait until the drafts are forwarded and paid before they can get their money, for the Colonial Bank will not cash them.

What the next phase of the coal difficulty will

be is not yet apparent. The coal people and the bankers have not yet decided upon any action nor will they until fuller details of the situation at Washington arrive by mail. Another feature of the difficulty is the complication with Denmark, Gov. Hedemann notifled Consul Van Horne a week ago that it was a breach of neutrality for the United States to maintain a coal depot in Danish territory and that therefore he was obliged to forbid the use of the coal involved, or any part of it, until the war was over. The people here, it should be said, believe firmly that the Governor's action was taken with ulterior motives, perhaps even with the purpose of forcing the United States to buy the whole island. The people are very much interested in the possibilities of the situation and try to find in everything ground for hope of annexation to the United States. If the entanglement should lead to the United States taking the islands, they would be very happy. Will not Denmark be responsible in some way to Spain, they ask, for permitting the United States to establish a coaling station in her territory? And if the United States cruisers caught prizes while steaming on this breach of neutrality coal, would that affect the cantures? As the international lawyers here are purely amateurs the questions are warmly debated, but never decided.

He Says Some Complimentary Things Gen. Shafter and His Brave Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Adjt.-Gen. Corbin reived a personal letter to-day from Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding one of the cavalry brigades of Gen. Shafter's army, in which some complimentary things are said of Gen. Shafter. The letter is dated, "In front of Santiago, July 12." Gen. Henry says:

"We had a pleasant sail down, but having to row the men ashore, took some time to get off. We left Siboney at 2 P. M. yesterday with the Eighth Ohio, and came into camp here about three miles from the front. In company with Gen. Breckinridge rode to the front to Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and, a flag of truce being up, had an opportunity to see the Spanish lines. We are almost on top of them. the front of Wheeler being about 800 yards from them. The country all the way is the roughest I ever saw. You have to follow roads or trails and come under heavy fire, their position commanding every approach. The work done by these troops since landing, their heroism and patience under discomforts, heat and rain, calls for the highest praise; and the work accomplished by Shafter, his pertinacity and goaheaditiveness under adverse circumstances and discomforts. is a revelation to me. I doubt if there is an other officer who would have gotten there as he did. Our loss was most unfortunate, but from the character of the country could not have

been avoided if we had to get there. Last night the Eighth Ohio were almost drowned out, and it pours to-day; that's the climate; and to get out of it, it would be cheaper to lose more by fighting and success than by sickness, which is sure to come by staying. We have about thirty cases of yellow fever and many of malaria, but the men are cheerful. Gen. Duffield and Capt. Wilcox have yellow fever; they say a mild form, gotten from sleeping in infected buildings, which are now to be burned. Miss Clara Burton and Mrs. Addison Porter rode to the front yesterday in an army wagon, over a rough road and raining; they are unselfish women. Too much credit cannot be given the heroism, pertinacity, pluck, patience, and endurance of the men who have borne the brunt of this work.

COL. EGBERT OUT OF BELLEVUE.

The Other Patients Cheer Him-He Will Be

Fit for Duty in a Week. Coi. Harry C. Egbert of the Sixth Cavalry left Bellevue Hospital yesterday for Fort Thomas, Ky. The wound which a Mauser bullet had made just above his heart is almost entirely healed and Dr. Birge says that the Colonel will be able to return to Cuba in a week. All the patients in the hospital who were able to move cheered Col. Egbert as he left and it took two policemen to keep the crowd away from the gate. Some one decorated Col. Egbert's cab with American flags and it was received with cheers all the way along Twenty-sixth street.

The twenty-seven soldiers who are left in
the hospital are doing well, and, in spite of their
comfortable quarters, are all eager to be at the

Gov. Voorhees Going to Washington. SEA GIST, N. J., July 24.-The dress parade of the Fourth Regiment this afternoon was witneased by at least two thousand visitors. Gov. Voorhees will go to Washington to-morrow to confer with the authorities in relation to the mobilization of troops at sea Girt.

ONE DEATH ON THE RELIEF.

TROOPER ROBERTSON'S WOUND PROVED MORTAL YESTERDAY.

Health Officer Doty Raised the Quarantine

on the Hospital Ship Yesterday After-noon-Regulars and Volunteers Befute the Charges Against the Seventy-first. Until further orders from Surgeon-General Sternberg, the hospital ship Relief will remain atanchor off Clifton, S. I., where she has been since her arrival on Saturday afternoon. The specified five days since leaving an infected port were up yesterday afternoon, and Health Officer Doty raised the quarantine on the ship at 5 o'clock. Though there were no new cases aboard that roused suspicion of yellow fever, still the fact that geveral cases had developed before the Relief sailed, the sufferers being set ashore at Siboney, established the danger, so that it was a relief to all when the period of possible infection was over. There was one death on board yesterday, that of Charles Robertson, private in Company F of the Tenth Cav-alry, who was shot through the abdomen. His

body was put in a casket, and will be held for

advices from his family or friends. His holding

out for so long is considered remarkable by the surgeon. Late in the afternoon Dr. Doty went along side the Relief in the Quarantine tug, taking with him several guests, among whom was the wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Gilman of the Thirteenth Infantry. Mrs. Gilman had come over from Governor's Island, not only to see her husband, but also to see the wounded of the Thirteenth, and to bring them some delicacies. The visit from their Captain's wife and the interest she took in every individual case puffed those privates up with pride to such an extent that the nurses feared a general rise of temperature among them. Capt. Gliman will be taken to the hospital on Governor's Island. On her return trip the tug brought back Lieut.-Col. E. R. Kellogg of the Tenth Infantry, Major George H. Torney the surgeon in charge of the ship, and Lieut. Alexander L. Dade of the Third Cavalry Lieut.-Col. Kellogg and Lieut. Dade have been very ill with dysentery, but are now convalescent. Lieut, Dade's wife and mother were at the Quarantine pier to meet him, and, as he stepped from the gangplank, he staggered and almost fell over into his wife's arms, so great was his exhaustion. The officers were taken to the station in a carriage. Dr. Doty told the reporters that the quarantine on the

they would be received aboard, so two rowboat loads went out. At the ship's side a third rowboat was met in which was Mrs. Louise H. McClelland of 4 West Porty-seventh street, mother of Donald C. Me-Clelland of Company E of the Seventy-first, who has a bullet wound in his knee. Mrs. McClelland went up the companionway at an astonishing pace and made a beeline for Major Bradley.

Relief was lifted, and Major Torney said that

"Major, I want my boy," she said. "You may have him, madam, if you can pick him out," said the surgeon heartily, and turning to an attendant he added: "Take this lady into the wards and find her son for her."

In three minutes Mrs. McClelland had her boy. and the wounded in the cots near by lifted their heads and looked with hungry eyes at the pair. Young McClelland, who is only 20 years old, is not able to sit up yet, but he will probably not experience any permanent effects of his wound. Astonishment showed in every line of his face when he learned that the World had been impugning the courage of the Seventy-first's offi-

" I'd like to know where that comes in." he xelaimed. "Anybody with eyes who wasn't behind a tree could see that our officers were out in front of the line, right where the bullets were falling thickest. I saw Col. Downs and Lleut.-Col. Smith leading the men on from first to last, for I saw most of the fight, though I believe I was the first man in the regiment to fall. While we were in line awaiting orders Mauser bullet clipped me in the knee. Two of the fellows carried me up on a knoll where I could see the whole performance, and I can tell you it was tough to be up there and not be

Another man of the Seventy-first on board is Lewis W. Carlisle of Company M, who lives in Watertown. He simply laughed when he was told of the World's charges, and said they weren't worthy of a denial

"I was shot just as I was entering the trench at San Juan on the second day of the fight," he said. "At first I didn't know anything was the matter with me, but presently my left leg colapsed and over I rolled. Naturally I thought I'd been shot in the leg, and I was very much surprised at not being able to find any wound there, but it didn't take me long to locate the wound in my left side. The bullet had struck LETTER FROM GEN. GUY V. HENRY. my spine and caused paralysis of the left leg." ance of the Seventy-first are plentiful from the wounded regulars on board the Relief. They are as indignant as the volunteers themselves over the World's slanderous accusations. Private William Young, Company A. Eighth Infantry, was near the Seventy-first in the fight at San Juan hill.

"When the order came to charge," he said, I saw the Seventy-first's officers out in front with their swords out and heard them calling out: 'Come on, boys! Remember your colors! And you can bet they did come on, too." Private Harry Smith, Company F. Thirteenth Infantry, is another regular who noticed the

bearing of the Seventy-first. "Cowards?" he said yesterday when asked about the matter. "Who says they are cowards? Just before the San Juan fight they were lined up along a roadway, across a parroy creek from us, waiting for orders, with the bullets whistling overhead mighty lively, and not all overhead, either. To stand still under fire is a thing that bothers a veteran, but those boys were as cool as cucumbers, and you could see that they were just licking their lips to get into the row. Don't anybody talk to me about those boys being cowards."

Another of this opinion, which is the only one the reporter encountered on board, was Corporal John Ratigan, Company E, Seventh Infantry. Corporal Ratigan lost his leg under peculiar circumstances at San Juan. A Mause bullet struck the small, rounded top of an imbedded rock just in front of him, glanced up, and so shattered the bone of his left leg that it was necessary to amoutate it at the knee. He was sufficiently interested in the strangeness of the calamity to notice that the rock was scarred where the builet struck it. One of the most unfortunate cases on the Relief that of Private Charles A. Jauch. Company E. Second Infantry, who got his injuries at San Juan like the great majority of the men on the hospital ship. A shell exploded at his feet and the fragments flew clear of him. but the sandy soil propelled with terrific force filled his eyes and put them both out. The surgeons fear that Corporal George J. Reardon Company E. Sixteenth Infantry, cannot re cover. He is shot through the stomach and his spine is broken. Yesterday he was delirious and there is little hope for him. A year ago

Reardon was well known in the army as one of its finest athletes and most powerful men. James Scanion, a private of Company K, Third Cavalry, is another very sick man, but he has an even chance of pulling through on his nerve and good spirits. He is shot through the lungs and at first was regarded as an al most hopeless case, but he is so firmly resolved to recover that the surgeons think it likely that he will succeed. His mother and sister, who live at 19 Olive place, Brooklyn, do not know that he is here, so he believes. A lung wound is also the trouble with Private Stephen H. Rollins, Company E. Tenth Infantry, who was struck by fragments of a shell. He has been in the service for twenty-eight years and has served and been wounded in most of the Indian

wars during that time. But the Spaniards shoot better than the Indians," he said. "That was the hottest fight I've ever seen. I'm mighty glad I re-enlisted ast fall, for I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

will recover. The percentage of deaths on the Relief has been extremely small when fact is considered that only the more se-

rious cases were put aboard her. This is due HOBSON'S PLANS APPROVED. ship and the numerical strength and efficiency of the hospital corps, but the X-ray ap-paratus must be credited with much of the success in performing operations. In almost all the cases of complicated wounds the X-ray has been used to locate the bullet or determin the nature of fractures, and usually with a high degree of success. In all, seventy-five X-ray pictures were taken by Dr. W. M. Gray and will be sent to Washington. One of these is of Private Clarence Rod of Company A Tenth Infantry, who performed some internal juggling with a bullet that would have caused a magician's eyes to pop out. When the bullet got to Private Rod it was in the region of the right elbow. After he was through with it it was located in the left forearm, the bone of which it broke. The X-ray picture shows that its course was up the right arm, across the chest and down the left arm. Almost as singnlar is the case of Private Taylor. A bullet entered his left breast, came out at his abdomen penetrated the right thigh, and was finally found by means of the ray in the region of his knee. The surgeons speak enthusiastically of

the aid rendered by the X-ray. In all there

ship, and many important trephining cases, It is impossible to conceive of a hospital ship more completely equipped or better managed than the Relief. As soon as they stepped aboard yesterday the reporters found themselves surrounded by spotles whiteness. The wards, which are all above the deck, are admirably arranged, cool and well ventilated and purged by the fresh sea air which blows through of the indescribable and depressing hospital odor of combined disinfectants The cots are arranged on a two-story plan, one directly above another. In every ward are big porcelain baths. Electric lights in movable clusters assist in the examination of wounds. The operating room has all the newest appliances. The nurses, surgeons and attendants are constantly on hand quietly looking after the needs of the patients. One was impressed with the belief that any change from such quarters must be a change for the worse, and the wounded men think so themselves, for they asked anxiously if they wouldn't be allowed to stay in the ship for

Between decks there is an ice plant capable of manufacturing two tons of ice a day. The Relief has also a cold storage room, a disinector, a distilling apparatus, and a carbonator for charging siphons. Dr. Doty is enthusiastic over the Belief, and spent some time on her yesterday. He says that the ship is an honor to the department, to her commanding officer and to every man and woman aboard of he It is probable that she will dock to-morrow and send her patients to whatever hospital Surgeon-General Sternberg shall designate. It is said that some of them will be sent to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton. A member of the hospital staff rowed out to the ship yester day before the quarantine was raised, but was not allowed to board. All the wounded are reported doing as well as could be expected and are in good spirits. Corporal Reardon and Private Scanlon are the only ones for whom the surgeons fear bad results. On Saturday night by way of cheering up the patients, a concert was given in which every well man on board was a performer. After discharging her patients the Relief will take on a supply of coal and provisions and return to Cuba.

DOINGS OF THE SIXTY-NINTE. Col. Duffy Gives an Entertainment

Tampa-Martin Crimmins, Hestler. TAMPA, Fia., July 23.-The removal of the relunteer camp from Tampa to Fernandina which has been in progress for several days, will affect the Sixty-ninth New York to-mor ow. Four regiments have already been sent to that place and the Sixty-ninth is number five on the list. To-day is a busy day with the officers and the men. The camp is in a turmoi and arrangements are being completed for the move. The change from Tampa to Fernandina is not altogether Sixty-ninth. While their present camp is disagreeable on account of the mud which the heavy rains have caused, they do not want to retrograde. They argue that if they are to go to the front they want to keep the movemen up in that direction rather than go back 250 miles toward the starting point. If they are not to be sent to the front they want to go

back home. Col. Duffy gave a farewell entertainment las night. Among his guests were the Colonels. accompanied by the members of their staffs, of the Second Georgia and First Florida regi ments, the newspaper correspondents, and Col. M. B. Macfarlane, Collector of Customs at this port. The entertainment was given in the large pavilion tent presented to the regiment by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. It was decorated and illuminated, and the entire regiment was in attendance. The regimental band of the First Florida Volunteers, which is the best in the camp furnished the music for the occasion. The entertainment consisted of music by the band and by individuals, recitations, speeches, jigs and songs. The arrangements were in charge of Father Daly, the Chaplain, and Adjutant Massarene. After the programme had been completed the officers of the regiment and the invited guests were invited to Col. Duffy's tent. where the punch bowl was passed around. Second Lieut. Mortimer O'Sullivan of Com-

pany B has resigned his commission, and his resignation was accepted promptly. Who his occessor will be is not yet known, but those spoken of in this connection are Sergeant Major Sullivan and Private Martin Crimmins. Private Crimmins is now at Gen. Coppinger's headquarters doing orderly duty. When th rough riders left for Santiago on June 14 young Crimmins was one of those left behind. that time and until recently he lived with the four troops of rough riders now in camp here and did duty in the capacity of a hostler. He did his work well, however, and never murmured. His family and friends had lost trace of him and no one knew whether he was her or in Cuba, dead or alive. His father, John D. Crimmins, the weil-known New York con-tractor, wrote to Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth

inquiring as to his whereabouts.

The Colonel immediately sent to the camp of the rough riders and discovered the lost man He was in bad health and had not a penny to his name. Col. Duffy presented him with a \$20 bill and reported to Gen. Coppinger the fact that Crimmins was in ill health, and the General at once had him brought to his headquarters and attached to his staff as orderly. His ealth is rapidly improving and in a short time he will be transferred to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Duffy offered him the place of Sergeant-Major, but he modestly refused it, say ng that he preferred to fight in the ranks.

The story of young Crimmins leaving the University of Virginia, where he was a medical student, and joining the rough riders and his ubsequent serious accident at Asheville is interesting. Had he desired it he could have eceived an appointment as assistant surgeon in the army, but says that in war he prefers to inflict wounds rather than heal them. Lieut. T. Hill Leary of Company H. who, with

Major Ramsay, was tried by court-martial on the charge of conduct unbecoming gentlemen and officers, is indignant that reports should be in circulation to the effect that he also is to be dismissed from the service. Lieut. Leary says that the findings in his case are still being con sidered in Washington, and that the result of the trial is known to none other than the members of the court and those who will pass on i in Washington. He believes that the penalty to be inflicted on him will be nothing more than a reprimand. Surgeons Who Are Going on the Olivette

Six of the twenty acting assistant surgeons who are to go on the Olivette to-morrow reported yesterday to Col. Brown at the Army Those who reported were E. F. Geduilding. dings of Charleston, Solomon P. Green of Waranton, N. C.; James P. Kennedy of Chambersburg. Pa.; A. H. Siminton of Birmingham, Ala. and Charles H. Fisher and C. A. Brown of Washington. The others are all expected to report to-day. All of the acting assistant surgeons will, besides their pay of \$1.50 a day, receive mileage at the rate of seven cents a mile.

ER WILL UNDERTAKE THE TASK OF

BAYING THE CRISTOBAL COLON. Re Proposes to Place Pontoons Along the Sides of the Vessel to Prevent Her Falling Over and Air-Tight Bags Inside to Dis-place the Water and Aid in Floating Her WASHINGTON, July 24.-Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson will return to Santiago immediately to carry out the plans he presented to the Navy Department for raising the Spanish armored cruiser Cristobal driven ashore in the engagement with United States vessels on July 3. Mr. Hobson came back to Washington from New York last night, and to-day he met the other members of a board appointed by Secretary Long to consider projects for saving the Colon. The board consists of Mr. Charles V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, President; mander Boyal B. Bradford. Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, and Mr. Hobson, with Assistant Naval Constructor F. P. Gilmore as recorder. Mr. Hobson explained his plan in detail to the board, and after giving it considhave been thirteen major operations on the eration in connection with other suggestions, the project advanced by the hero of the Merri-

mac was approved.

In his orders from Admiral Sampson discretion was given Mr. Hobson to ask for further orders from the Secretary of the Navy or to return to the flagship New York, in Cuban waters, to superintend the work of raising the Colon. After to-day's meetings of the board he decided not to avail himself of the right granted by the orders from Admiral Sampson to enjoy a rest in the United States and a visit to his home in Alabama, but to go back to Santiago to supervise the wrecking operations on the Colon and the other Spanish warships. Since his arrival in this country he has been very busy, having worked almost eontinuously. He reached New York on the St. Paul on Friday morning, went directly from the ship to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City, reached Washington that after-noon, reported to the Secretary of the Navy within half an hour after his ar-rival here, held conferences with Secretary Long and President McKinley, took a train for New York that night, spent most of Saturday in consulting the officers of the Merritt Wreeking Company, which has the contract for raising the Spanish ships, got back to Washington last night, and early this morning was in consultation with the other members of the Allen board. He will probably return to

Santiago on the St. Paul this week.

Mr. Hobson's plan for saving the Colon provides for the use of pontoons, to be placed alongside the sunken vessel. These pontoons will be connected by hogging chains running under the Colon, by means of which the hulk will be prevented from falling over on one side when hauled off the reef on which she is partly resting. Inflated watertight and airtight bags will be placed under the ship and the pontoons to give buoyancy to the sunken hulk, and other inflated bags will be put inside the vessel to displace the water that fills he hold and compartments. By these means it is believed that the vessel will be made sufflelently buoyant to float off the reef. Then the sea pipes which the Spaniards cut to let the water in will be stopped and the water pumped from the interior. The plan is entirely Mr Hobson's, and it met with the hearty approval of his colleagues on the board appointed by Secretary Long.

During his flying visit to New York Mr. Hob son arranged with the Merritt Company to furnish more facilities for expediting the work on the Colon. The company promised to send all needed material and wrecking apparatus to

Santiago at once. Mr. Hobson spent a quiet day here after the meeting at the Navy Department. He is bearing his honors modestly. He has said to his friends that the hearty receptions he has received everywhere have embarrassed him somewhat, but he thinks it would be priggish to avoid the expressions of good will and gratulations which everybody appears to take pleasure in making.

Mr. Hobson left Washington for New York to-night.

ATHLETIC PROFESSOR ENLISTS.

Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell Private in the 203d.

To the already long list of athletes who have colunteered another is added by the enlistment of Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of the chair of oratory in Cornell University, private in the 203d New York, Prof. Lee has never been known as an athlete in this city, as he never entered any of the big meets here, but a few years ago he was known throughout the middle and western part of the State as a brilliant allaround performer. His record was made as a student in Hamilton College, where he was a member of the class of '141, a class which made Hamilton at that time one of the foremost colleges in athletics among the smaller instituions of the East, and which practically won the banner of the State Intercollegiate Association for her. During the four years of his college course young Lee won first place at various ntercollegiate meets in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard dash, both the low and the high burdies, the broad jump and the high jump, and he also ran on the relay team."

When the first Hamilton College football team was organized he was a leading factor in its promotion and played half back on the team. His prominence in athletics did not prevent him from graduating high up in his class, of which he was President Prof Lee went to Cornell as assistant professor of oratory two years after his graduation, and about three years ago became full professor. He has been prominent in the organization of the intercol. legiate debates with the University of Pennsylvania, and has always been warmly interested in Cornell's athletic successes.

THE SEVENTH CORPS.

It Is Expected That It Soon Will Have Its Full Strength, 30,000 Men. JACKSONVILLE, Fig., July 24.-Col.

Guild, Inspector-General on Gen. Lee's staff, received a telegram last night saying that hereafter all requisitions from the Seventh Corps would receive precedence over all others. A general staff officer said to-day that before ter days was over this corps would be placed upon its full footing of 30,000 men, the other regiments being expected to arrive this week and next. This news greatly pleased the boys in camp.

Private Thayer of the Second New York Dies of Fever.

TROY, July 24.-Although Charles L. Thayer, private in Company D. Second New York Volunteers, died in the hospital at Fort Mc-Pherson last Tuesday, his parents did not know it until late last night. Just before midnight they received a despatch from Lieut.-Col. Lloyd of the Second Regiment asking them if they had learned that their son had passed away July 19, and tendering the heartelt sympathy of the regiment. It was the first tidings the parents had received of their son's death. A second despatch from Tampa, which came shortly afterward, said that Thayer had been removed to the Fort McPherson Hospital July 14, suffering with fever. Thayer was 22 years old, and a nephew of Warden Thayer of Dannemora prison.

Gov. Black Requests the Removal of the Second Regiment from Tampa.

TROY, July 24 .- Adjt .- Gen. Tillinghast, at the personal request of Gov. Black, went to Washington to-night to request Secretary of War Alger to transfer the Second Regiment, now at Tampa, to a more salubrious camp. The request will be made because the climate there is orely affecting the health of the men. Gen Tillinghast will request that the regiment be letailed with the Porto Rico expedition, and if this cannot be done he will insist that the regiment be transferred to some northern camp. The many friends of the regiment in this city sincerely hope that it may be speedily removed from the fever infested camp at Tampa. While but one of the members of the regiment has died from disease, it is admitted that many are ill and that cases are reported daily. DAINTIES FOR THE WOUNDED

Isitors to the Hospitals Bring Good Thing

for the Sick Soldier Boys to Ent The wounded soldiers at St. Peter's and the Long Island College hospitals in Brooklyn were visited by many people of that borough yesterday, and there were large donations of cake, cream and fruit, and also a supply of cigars and eigarettes. In the afternoon several of the soldiers were taken in carriages through Prospec

During the afternoon Senator George Brush, President Joseph W. Kay, Major Thomas Bell, Mortimer C. Earl and Isaac W. Collyer, representing the Brooklyn War Peterans and Sons' Association, visited the hospitals and Senator Brush and President Kay made short addresses to the wounded soldlers. The com mittee then visited the Naval Hospital in Flush ing avenue, where Major Bell made an address to the sailors who had been wounded in the naval battles off Santiago. He congratulated them on their work. Senator Brush has collected a sum of money for the soldiers and sailors, and to-day he will purchase ice cream fruit, and other delicacies to be divided among the three hospitals.

Norman Orme, the rough rider, had yesterday, but Dr. Shaw hopes that he will pull hrough

Mrs. E. L. Milhan of 291 Henry atreet tool several of the wounded soldiers out for a drive through Prospect Park on Saturday afternoon The men occupied an open carriage, and as I passed near the music stand the leader of the prohestra recognised the men and the band rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner." The crowd cheered the soldiers.

All but eight of the wounded soldlers at the Marine Hospital, S. I., are able to be about the hospital grounds. The one serious case is that of Michael O'Mealy, a private in Company A Twenty-first Infantry, who has a bullet in his hip. It is causing him constant pain. The bullet has not been located, and the X rays may be employed for that purpose.

Lieut, William W. Fiseus, Second Infantry who is ill with typhoid fever at the Fort Wads worth hospital, was in a very critical condition yesterday. His death was momentarily expected. A number of his relatives were at the hospital yesterday, including his father, William W. Fiscus, ex-Sheriff of Armstrong coun ty, Pa.; his sister, Miss Blanche Fiscus, M. D., of Philadelphia, and his brother, Calvin C. Fis cus. The other patients at the Fort Wadsworth hospital are recovering. The list of the wounded received at the post

hospital at Fort Hamilton is as follows:

FRAM, J. W., private, 3d Cav., shot through the back.

McClung, John, corporal, Co. G. 6th Inf.,
shot in right leg.
GLANCE, G., private, Co. A. 2d Inf., shot in left ICE. ROBINSON, M., colored, private, Co. D. 24th Inf., shot through the back.
STRENS, J. B., private, Co. B, 7th Inf., shot in left arm.

STERNS, J. B., private, Co. B. 7th Inf., shot in left arm.

Welloaswood, C. N., private, Co. K., 33d Mich.

Inf., shot in right leg and spine broken.

McGargor, H. P., private, Troop G. las Vol.

Cav., shot in left shoulder.

SMITH, G., Corporal, Co. A. 7th Inf., shot through left leg and chest.

ALLEN, A. M., Corporal, Co. E. 12th Inf., shot through right arm and right ankle.

Mooney, J. M., private, Co. E. 2d Inf., shot through right arm and ankle.

SMITH, PEARL, private, 6th Inf., shot in left knee. The men who are suffering from malaria and typhoid fever are:
ANGELL, W. J., private, Co. G. 6th Massachu-EATON, H. McCurdy, private, Co. G. 33d

ilgan. THERFORD, M., private, Co. B. 2d Inf. Namara, Groroe H., First Sergeant, Co. F. SIMS, HEBBERT, Private, Co. D. 33d Michigan, BUFFINGTON, FRANK E., private, Co. E. oth fassachusetts. Exapp. R. E., private, Co. E., 21st Inf. Exight, E. G., private, Co. G. 6th Massachu-

BARBER, W., private, Co. H. 9th Inf. Conbowelle, C. M., private, Co. A, 33d Michian.

Bayan, Bert E., private, Co. G. 33d Michigan.

Byrnes, A. D., 7th Inf. band.

Haight, B., private, Co. I. 34th Michigan.

Gierrey, W. Y., private, Co. B. 6th Massa-

PETTRER, J., private, Co. K. 6th Massachusetts SPANISH SAILOR DIES.

One of the Crew of the Teresa Passes Away at Norfolk-Americans Improving.

NORFOLE, Va., July 24 .- The death at the United States Marine Hospital of Francis Baroo is reported. Barco was one of the wounded Spaniards brought up by the Solace on her recent trip from Santiago. He was of the crey of the Maria Teresa, and was badly wounded in the naval battle on July 3. He was struck on the hip by a shell, and every effort was made to save his life, but gangrene ensued and don't followed. He will be buried in the Government cemetery to-morrow with military honors. His is the second death at the hospital since the Solace arrived, the first to die being José Chaplin. No deaths have occurred among the Amer icans. All the Spanish officers at the hospital are reported to be recovering from their wounds. Capt. Contas has requested that the Spanish wounded of whatever rank be supplied with whatever they desire, and said that he would

The United States collier Hannibal sailed to day. Her destination was not disclosed. The British steamships Mussapequa and Manhansett, with cargoes of coal, dropped down from Lambert's Point last night and anchored alongside our colliers lying there. Their clearance has not been reported. The despatch boat Dolphin is in the dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Work upon her, the converted tug Apache, and the distilling ship Iris went on briskly to-day.

It is said that the cruiser Minneapolis will arrive shortly at this yard for repairs. She is now lying off Newport News, where some repairs are being made aboard. The auxiliary cruisers St. Louis and Yosemite are still at Old Point to-night, where it is said they await the arrival of the troops which they will transport to Porto Rico. It was said to-night by an officer of the Third Illinois Infantry that his regiment, numbering 1,300 men, would embark upon the St. Louis. This plan may of course be changed. but it is not likely to be.

NO CHAPLAIN IN CAMP BLACK.

Two Hundred of the Men Marched to Hempstead to Attend Services Testerday. CAMP BLACE, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 24. More than 2,600 friends and relatives of the soldiers encamped here visited them to-day. Fully two hundred came on bloycles.

The 203d Regiment is now complete. Company H reached here this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dennis B. Lucey, former Mayor of Ogdensburg, marched at the head of the company, of which he is First Lieutenant. Company L of the 201st Regiment has also reached here. The only company now needed to make up the full quota is Company B, which is expected to-morrow. One more company is needed to complete the 202d Regiment and these soldiers are due to arrive here on Tuesday.

There are no chaplains at the camp. This morning Capt. Orchard of Company D, 201st Regiment, led 200 men to Hempstead, where they attended divine service in the Catholic Church. A few of the men attended services in the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. To those who went to mass in the Rev. Father Mc-Bride's church the Sisters of Mercy presented scapulars and prayer books. The Sisters also gave them magazines and religious literature. Capt. Orchard was the guest of Father McBride. All of the men are now in uniform with the exception of those who arrived to-day. Two hundred and seventy pairs of shoes were distributed among the men to-day. Major Band, who has charge of the drills, is much pleased over the rapid progress the men are making. There was no drill to-day.

Private Wiseman Pardoned.

Assurr Park, N. J., July 24.—Councilman L. Frank Appleby of Asbury Park has received word from Congressman Howell of the Third district of New Jersey that the Secretary of War has pardoned Willard C. Wiseman of Company A. Third Regiment of New Jersey, now sta-tioned at Bandy Hook. Wiseman was court-martialled for sleeping on post. He pleaded sulty and was reduced to the ranks and sen-tenced to three months' hard labor. He had served a few days over a month.

TO EXPLODE MINES TO-DAY.

FOUR BIG BAFTS WILL BE BLOWN UP AT FORT SCHUYLER.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Will Look on and Study the Effect-Twelve Contact Mines to Be Destroyed-Apparatus Which Is to Take the Place of a Ship's Bottom.

WHITESTONE LANDING, L. I., July 24.-There will be a lively time at Willets Point to-morrow. A number of the contact and observation mines are to be exploded for experimental purposes as well as to clear the harbor. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, and his staff are expected at Willets Point on the Government steamer Engineer. They will be received by Major John G. D. Knight of the Engineer Battalion, the commander of the post. After a short reception the visitors will go aboard the torpedo tugboat David Bushnell and cross to the Fort Schuyler side of the channel. There Sergeant Edward Carroll will have everything in readiness and the firing of the mines will egin at once.

The first mines to be fired will be contact nines. Afterward observation mines will be fired from the firing chamber on shore. For experimenting with contact mines Sergeant Carroll has had four rafts made. Each consists of two big oil casks lashed to big timbers. These will be anchored over the mines selected to be fired by contact and held in place by 500pound anchors, lowered part way and held to the mine by a chain through the manœuvring ring. Upon these rafts will be placed small charges of explosives. These explosives on the rafts will be fired by electricity by Sergeant Carroll stationed in a boat. The ob ject in making these small explosions will be to sever the anchors from the rafts. The anchor as it sinks will tilt the mine the same as if a ship were passing over it and the mine will explode. The apparatus that fires an electrical contact mine consists of a battery ready to act as soon as its circuit is closed. There is a vertical steel tube into which passes a spindle insulated from the body of the tube. The lower part of the cylinder is filled with mercury to a height that when the mine is tilted to an angle of 70 degrees the mercury comes in contact with the spindle. This closes the circuit and the explosion follows.

Erroneous stories published lately in several papers that the harbor has been cleared of mines at Willets Point have led to the imperilment of several vessels and may yet cost lives. Vessels, mostly schooners, have ignored the buoys marking the safe channel, and beaten in all directions across the mines, tearing up and twisting the wires connecting the batteries into knots. The wires are twisted in such a bad shape that it would be an extremely dangerous undertaking to remove the mines by any other method than by exploding them. It will take nearly a week to explode all the mines. It will be the first time here of the explosion of mines as heavily charged as these are. The officers expect to explode twelve of these mines to-morrow, and it is supposed the channel will teem with dead fish.

Tuesday will be another notable day at the the post. Big rifles are to be fired in the presence of the Board of Harbor Defence.

TRADE WITH CUBA AND PORTO RICO. Articles Which American Producers and Manufacturers Can Furnish.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The markets which e likely to be opened in Cuba and Porto Rico to American producers and manufacturers are the subject of much attention and inquiry just now. Large numbers of letters reach the Treasury Department and Bureau of Statistics asking for information regarding the class of articles imported into those islands and the countries which have been supplying these articles. This information will be given in elaborate form in the next monthly publication of the Bureau of Statistics, the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," and will show that Cuba has been, under normal conditions, buying annually about \$25,000,000 worth of goods from Spain, about \$4,000,000 worth from Great Britain, ess than \$1,000,000 worth from France, and less than \$1,000,000 worth from Germany, while from the United States her purchases have ranged from \$8,000,000 to \$24,000,000 in value. Thelimports into Cuba have been, of course,

by examination of the figures of the year 1800 or earlier years. The imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from Germany in 1892 amounted to 6,020,000 marks, the value of a mark being 23 8-10 cents; in 1893 they dropped to 5,005,000 marks; in 1894 to 3,810,000; in 1895 to 3,330,000 marks; and in 1896 were 4,503,000 marks. The largest item in these imports from Germany was iron and manufactures of iron, which in 1896 to nearly one-third of the total exports from Germany into Cuba and Porto Rico.

light during the past year or more, and a fair

estimate of her purchases can only be obtained

From France the importations into Cuba and Porto Rico amounted to 5,277,690 francs in 1893, the franc being valued at 19 3-10 cents; 3,747,695 in 1894, 2,790,832 in 1895, and 1,713,-880 in 1896. The largest item among these imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from France was jewelry and fancy articles, which formed nearly one-third of the total, the next largest being textiles of wool, 133,753 francs, and prepared medicines, 111,234 francs.

The imports into Cuba and Porto Rico from the United Kingdom were valued at £1,478,-171 in 1892, £1,321,928 in 1893, £1,121,093 in 1894, £943,793 in 1895, and £722,550 in 1893. The largest of these imports from the Kingdom in 1896 were cotton goods, £233,673: linena,£137.634; iron, wrought and unwrought, £78,668; machinery, £43.241; hardware, cutlery, &c., £22,936; coal and other fuel, £35,429. From Spain the imports of the year into

From Spain the imports of the year into Cuba in 1896 were 134,461,675 pesetas, the value of the peseta being, according to the Mint Bureau, 19 3-10 cents. The imports from Spain in the year 1896 were larger than those in any preceding year in the decade. The largest items of the 1896 imports into Cuba from Spain were flour, 20,328,582 pesetas in value; shoes, 17,249,760 pesetas; andals, 13,433,510 pesetas; firearms, 9,361,-200; whee, 7,37,045; preserved food, 4,742,-361; oil, 3,316,218; manufactures of flux and hemp, 3,700,667; soap, 3,176,845; wax and stearine, 2,085,622; manufactures of wood, 2,257,840; small paper, 1,885,231; beans, 1,878,019; rice, 1,434,849; corn, 1,432,-815; onlong and potatoes, 1,205,115; pressed mests, 1,581,570; soup pastes, 1,435,068; saffron, 1,71,250; packing paper, 1,420,235; woollen blankets, 1,069,865; no other article passing the 1,000,000 pesetas line.

The exports from Spain to Porto Rico amounted in 1866 to 37,690,699 pesetas in value, a larger sum than any other preceding year in the decade. The largest items were cotton manufactures, 12,439,677 pesetas; shoes, 5,389,740; sandals, 3,601,881; rice, 2,65,261; soap, 1,255,814; oil, 1,202,975; no other item reaching 1,000,000 pesetas in value.

The imports of the United States into Cuba in 1897 were, according to our own official reports, 38,259,776; in 1896, \$7,530,880; in 1895, \$12,007,661; in 1894, \$20,125,321, and in 1895, when they reached the maximum, \$24,157,668, having been in 1896, \$7,530,880; in 1895, \$12,007,661; in 1896, \$7,530,880; in 1895, \$12,007,661; in 1894, \$20,125,321, and in 1893, when they reached the maximum, \$24,157,668, having been in 1896, \$7,530,880; in 1895, \$12,007,661; in 1896, \$12,224,888. The reciprocity treaty with spain, made under the Tariff act of 1890, went into effect Sept, 1,1891, and continued in force until Aug. 28, 1894, so that the business of the fiscal years 1892.

The following table shows the total exports from the United States to Cuba during the past ten years Cuba in 1896 were 134,461,675 pesetas, the

D

\$24,157,698 . 20,125,821 . 12,807,661 . 7,530,880 . 8,259,776 The following table shows the leading articles exported to Cuba from the United States in 1893, the year of our greatest exports to that island, only the articles amounting to \$100,000 in value or more being included:

#4.025.917 Wire.

#84.025.917 Cars.

#84.025.917 Ca \$821,120

The exports from the United States to Porto Rico in 1887 were \$1,886,888; in 1886 they were \$2,102,084; in 1882, \$5,856,003. They were \$2,102,084; in 1882, \$5,856,003. They were of about the same character as the exports to Cubs. Wheat flour being the largest feem, \$516,188 in 1887; hard, \$228,001; bacon and hams, \$112,602; pickled pork, \$152,411; beans and peas, \$57,050; machinery, \$60,462; no other articles of export in 1897 reaching as much as \$50,000 in value during the year.